

Under her watchful eye, the HIA planted the seed for the nation's first intergenerational day care in an industrial park. She embarked on this venture in 1989, and with a handful of volunteers developed and realized her dream. Today, that day-care program has more than 100 participants.

Concentrating on providing the best she could for the membership, she encouraged and convinced the Suffolk County Police Department to place a defibrillator in the Park's police sector car, and to establish a medical emergency police vehicle to provide immediate assistance to the victims of emergency situations in the Industrial Park.

Marcy is a life-long resident of Long Island, where she lives today with Mark, her husband of 35 years. Her pride and joy are her two daughters: Ilyse, a Physical Therapist at South Side Hospital, and Beth, a health-care consultant for Price Waterhouse.

A person is truly judged successful if she is able to bring about positive change that enhances and broadens the lives of others. Clearly, Marcy fulfills this notable standard.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me now in saluting Marcy Tublisky for her outstanding leadership, creativity and commitment, and to extend our best wishes and congratulations as she is honored by the members of the Hauppauge Industrial Association.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JULIA CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 3, 1999

Ms. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent yesterday, Tuesday, February 2, 1999, and as a result, missed rollcall votes 7 and 8. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on rollcall vote 7 and "yes" on rollcall 8.

IN MEMORY OF PAUL A. DEFRANCISCO

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 3, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of a great public servant, Paul A. DeFrancisco. Mr. DeFrancisco served the people of Bedford Heights for nearly three decades.

Mr. DeFrancisco worked for 35 years in radio and television. As an employee Paul was diligent, intelligent, and optimistic. His unfailingly positive nature was infectious, and his technical skill helped "Today in Cleveland" run smoothly.

Mr. Paul DeFrancisco's greatest legacy is that of public service. For 29 years Paul worked on the Bedford Heights City Council. His wit and charm converted former foes into lifelong friends. Political opponents spoke highly of Paul's work. The City of Bedford Heights could not have asked for, nor could have received better representation than the high level of service provided by Mr. DeFrancisco. With graciousness and dignity, Paul served his community with humility and honor.

Following ill health in mid 1998, Mr. DeFrancisco resigned from the city council. After his passing the flags in front of the Bedford Heights City Hall flew at half mast, a symbol of his fellow citizens' respect for his long-time public service. To think of Bedford Heights without Paul DeFrancisco is almost impossible. His work and service to the community will be felt for years to come. To be loved by friends and admired by opponents and to serve both is the goal of all great leaders; it is a goal which Paul admirably attained.

Ladies and gentlemen, please join me in honoring the memory of Paul A. DeFrancisco.

CONTINUE THE U.S. ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 3, 1999

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to focus the attention of the House of Representatives on a short-sighted decision by Congress last year to terminate the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy, an oversight board of the U.S. Information Agency. The advisory commission expires at the end of this fiscal year as a result of a miscellaneous provision hidden inside the Omnibus Appropriations Act of 1999, which was enacted hastily by the 105th Congress before adjournment. Today, I am introducing legislation with the gentleman from New York (Mr. HOUGHTON) to continue the advisory commission.

The U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy is a highly distinguished Presidentially-appointed panel created by Congress to look broadly into the public interest of U.S. government activities intended to inform, understand and influence public groups in foreign countries. The advisory commission is responsible for assessing the public diplomacy policies and related programs of the United States Information Agency, other U.S. foreign affairs organizations, and U.S. missions located overseas. It has an excellent track record for helping the State Department and USIA achieve its foreign policy goals and giving the American people a meaningful return for their tax dollars.

The advisory commission was created by Congress in 1948 and has remained an independent and bipartisan oversight board for more than half a century. The seven commissioners are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. They are all private citizens who represent different professional backgrounds and who volunteer their own time as commissioners with the conviction that public diplomacy is indispensable to the national interest and to U.S. foreign policy. The advisory commission reports its findings and recommendations to the President, the Congress, the Secretary of State, the Director of USIA, and the American people. It meets on a monthly basis and has a full-time staff of four with an average annual budget of less than \$450,000. Over the last three years, the advisory commission has returned an average of \$75,000.

Since its creation, the advisory commission has provided oversight of our international ex-

change programs, international broadcasting, and publicly-funded activities of foreign non-governmental organizations. Over the years, it has been chaired by many distinguished members and published several highly acclaimed reports. Recently, the advisory commission has arrived at serious conclusions regarding the training, promotion and spending policies of the State Department and USIA. Accordingly, it has also recommended insightful and intelligent new approaches to guide U.S. diplomats away from current methods that can render them ill-equipped to relate to foreign citizens, foreign news media and the non-governmental organizations, which are increasingly influential in shaping international policy- and opinion-making. These recommendations are intended to help our diplomats communicate more effectively with people other than just their official counterparts and help them recognize and understand foreign attitudes and thinking.

In 1996, for example, the advisory commission issued a series of recommendations under the publication "A New Diplomacy for the Information Age," which called for the combination of the State Department's expertise in dealing with foreign states and USIA's expertise in dealing with foreign publics to maximize the "edge" we enjoy in information and communications technology. Subsequently, the advisory commission made additional recommendations in the report entitled "Publics and Diplomats in the Global Communications Age," which called for more public diplomacy training for all diplomats and establishing a permanent interagency coordinating body to develop and implement diplomatic communication strategies.

The advisory commission's reports illustrate how the increase in global communications and technology makes foreign publics far more important than ever and why we should use our advanced skills in these areas to inform, understand and influence those foreign publics. Last year's report, for instance, explains how Saddam Hussein used public diplomacy to his advantage when he shifted the focus of the world media from his arsenal of weapons of mass destruction to the tragic suffering of Iraqi children, a campaign that did nothing to help the United States build the same coalition in 1998 as assembled against Saddam's sinister regime in 1991. The advisory commission's report, which can be accessed via USIA's web page, also includes intelligent and thoughtful recommendations on how to deal with such problems in the future. I believe this represents one of the most important advisory functions of the commission, and I encourage my colleagues to read the report.

While the State Department reorganization section of the omnibus appropriations legislation retained the advisory commission to the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, it eliminated the advisory commission to USIA—a much larger agency. It is important to indicate that there was no provision for the elimination of the advisory commission in the bill as originally passed by the conference committee deliberating the State Department reorganization bill. However, since the omnibus appropriations legislation was not opened for amendments, it was not in order to vote on the advisory commission's continuance. That was not a fair consideration of its future, and